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those that have been recorded from this northern limit of range, was about 6 inches long.

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DATA ON LOCAL FISHES FROM THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM

This past summer (1920) the Aquarium's new collecting boat, "Sea-Horse," made frequent trips in the lower bay for fishes, most of which were obtained from the pound nets there. Comparing her log-book with previously compiled data on the seasonal occurrence of marine fishes near New York City, brings to light certain observations which are an addition to that data. These are given below:—

Clear-nosed Skate (*Raja eglanteria*) was common during the summer. October 5 is a late date for the occurrence of this species.

Sting Ray (*Dasyatis centrura*) is now uncommon locally. One is noted on the trip of June 20-22 and one on Sept. 23.

Cow-nosed Ray (*Rhinoptera bonasus*) is rare locally. A specimen was taken on trips of June 13-14, September 3 and September 10-11.

Lafayette (*Leiostomus xanthurus*) was common throughout the season, being present on the first trip made, June 1, which is early for this species.

Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*) is only rarely common locally as it was this year. It was first taken on the trip of June 13-14, and one was obtained on that of July 21-22. It is again mentioned in the fall, on the trips of October 10-11 to October 21-22, which is late for it.

Butterfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*) are ordinarily abundant in the fall. A single one is reported on the trip of June 20-22, and its occurrence became frequent beginning with that of August 5-6.

Pilot-fish (*Seriola zonata*). Both very early and

very late dates obtained for this species, July 21-22 and November 7-8.

Yellow Mackerel (*Caranx crysos*), October 21-22 is a late date for its occurrence locally.

Trigger-fish (*Balistes carolinensis*). October 5 is a late date for this rare species.

Puffer (*Spheroides maculatus*). Many were met with on almost every trip. Though their numbers fell off the middle of October they were obtained on the last trip made, November 7-8.

Spiny Boxfish (*Chilomycterus schoepfii*) One July 21-22. It became more frequent beginning September 23.

Shark Sucker (*Echeneis naucrates*). One taken October 10-11 is a late date.

Daylight or Star Flounder (*Lophopsetta maculata*) was present on June 1 and throughout the season, but not recorded on five trips between August 1 and September 20.

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MORE ABOUT A YELLOW PERCH PROBLEM

Referring to an article "A Yellow Perch Problem" in *Copeia*, No. 88, it certainly is a peculiar situation. My own theory in regard to conditions in these two ponds has been that the perch in the big pond have run out with long years and increasing numbers until, like the trout in certain streams, they have grown smaller and smaller in average size, possibly for lack of food. There are such large quantities of them that the pickerel and bass can not keep the numbers down; therefore, they multiply beyond all possibility of securing food to make them grow.

On the other hand, in the upper pond there are so many pickerel that the number of perch is all the time kept reduced and those that survive find some food. The pickerel in the big pond grow large and fat while